

loss of time and expense.—*Tunston paper.*

New Definition.—Our old friend, Bland, being asked the definition of eyes (sin, too,) replied that it was the money man said for liquor.

Charlotte:

Thursday, February 21, 1839.

The Spring Term of our Superior Court is now in session, this Honorable Judge Risk presiding.

The location of the Branch of the South-western Rail Road Bank at some point west of the Catawba River is now regarded by the citizens of North Carolina with much concern. Considerations of interest and of patriotism concur we believe in indicating to the stockholders of that Institution the town of Lincoln as in every respect the preferable situation. As a general truth the State of North Carolina suffers greatly from the deficiency of her Banking capital; and this is more especially true in regard to her Western section. This is a region of country of very various pursuits and great general enterprise, to which banking facilities are very necessary. The mercantile capital in the middle counties from Guilford to the Catawba river is very considerable—while manufacturing and mining interests are becoming daily more extensive. A very large trade in this section of country is now carried on in slaves and usually the best securities are offered for the advancement of credit. We need scarcely add to this a word as to the resources of the country of Lincoln, where it is proposed to situate the Bank. No county in the State we may safely say, furnishes so large a population of such uniform prosperity. The variety of her manufactures, the amount of her merchandise and the productiveness of her agriculture make her in every respect the first County in the State. Yet in all this section of Country there is not at present a Banking institution of the slightest consequence in advancing the general interest. There is to be seen a mere agency of the Bank of the State in Charlotte, where some six hundred thousand dollars may be creditably employed, which for the last twelve months has been enabled to do but little in affording facilities to the community for the reason that funds have not been furnished by the mother institution. There is a Branch of the Bank of Cape Fear at Salisbury which if it was disposed could do but little, and we believe it has adopted such a system of administration that few are willing to ask it for favors if the necessity can be avoided. A total misapprehension as to the resources of Western Carolina seems to have prevailed with those who preside over our principal Banks. The East is abundantly supplied by the institutions at Raleigh, Newbern and Wilmington, yet in a County of much larger population, of much greater general prosperity, there is a total of Banking advantages, or they are afforded on such terms as to make it so convenient to the business man to enjoy them in this state of things the establishment of the Branch of the South Western Rail Road Bank at Lincoln will do something to remedy the general evil under liberal regulations, with a directory acquainted with the business and interests of the community. It would afford all the facilities which these interests require. In this sentiment we find that we have the concurrence of the entire body of business men throughout the State. The advantages of Asheville are much weakened by the consideration that a Branch is located at Knoxville, only one hundred miles further West.

The following is stated to be the result of the Election for Major General of the 4th Division N. C. Militia, recently held at the 11th Brigade (Gen. Allen's). For Capt. Allen 771 Capt. Allen's vote, Gen. Allen's votes.

In the Senate, yesterday, after the reception of some reports and private petitions—Mr. Clay, of Kentucky, presented a memorial, signed by a large number of the inhabitants of the District of Columbia, remonstrating against the interference of the citizens of other parts of the country in the subject of slavery in the District, and against any action on the part of Congress in compliance with such unauthorized interference.

Mr. Clay addressed the Senate nearly two hours in an earnest, animated, and most eloquent exposition of his views of the subject presented by the memorial, and in opposition to the proceedings and ulterior designs of the abolitionists. Mr. C. concluded by moving (as the memorial demanded) no legislative action that it be laid on the table, and he printed; which motion after a few remarks from Mr. Calhoun, expressing his great satisfaction at the views and sentiments delivered by Mr. Clay was agreed to *nem. con.*; and the Senate adjourned.—*Nat. Int. 21st Inst.*

The Alexandria Gazette of Saturday gives the following notice of it: Mr. Clay's Speech on Abolition.—It was a good fortune to hear Mr. Clay's Speech, in the Senate, on Thursday, on the subject of Abolition, and never were we more delighted with an effort of the distinguished orator. We purposely refrain from at-

tempting to give any abstract or sketch of the speech, because we shall take the earliest opportunity of laying it, at full length, before our readers. Justice, however, requires us to say, in advance, that it was full of noble and patriotic sentiments—that it took the highest and firmest grounds in defence of the rights of the Southern States, and of the people of the District; that it set forth fully and clearly the animosity of the designs of the Abolitionists—and appealed with a power and eloquence rarely equaled, to all classes of citizens in our country, to rally in defence of the Constitution and the Union. Never did Mr. Clay appear to greater advantage than he did whilst delivering this speech. A listening Senate hung upon his words, and a crowded audience heard with enthusiasm, his clear and powerful voice, as it rang through the Chamber, invoking the spirit of Patriotism to descend upon his country. Would that the whole South—yes, the whole country could have been present upon this occasion! The warmth of Mr. Clay's opposition to him, at once the tributes of his abilities, and acknowledged his abilities. A crowd gathered around him and he was warmly and gratefully greeted. It was a friendly to Henry Clay, we are truly so now. He has, if possible, increased his fame by his last offering, upon the altar of our Union.

Some members of the Committee appointed by the House of Representatives to inquire into the defalcations of public officers, which has been for some time absent at New York on the business confided to them, have returned to the city, and attended the House of Representatives yesterday. We understand that the Committee is not expected to make a Report to the House of Representatives for several days to come.—*National Intelligencer 12th Inst.*

The "Washington Chronicle," which lately went over to Van Buren, has stopped for want of support. "So much for Backingham!"—*Rail. Reg.*

Executive Council.—We learn that the Governor's Council will assemble in this City, on Friday next, to advise with him touching the appointment of members of the Internal Improvement and Literary Boards.—*Id.*

Cincinnati and Charleston Railroad Company.—The bill to confer banking privileges on this company, which the company, through its agent, Mr. Moninger, has been soliciting the passage of by the Legislature of Kentucky, was rejected on its third reading in the House of Representatives of that State on the 20th ultimo, (the House being full,) by a vote of 59 yeas to 48 nays. It was said that a motion would be made to reconsider it, but it was thought it would be without success, as several members voted for its third reading who are against the passage of the bill.

The Senate of Illinois on the 27th January passed the resolutions sent from the House of Representatives a few days before, instructing the Senators and requesting the Representatives of that State in Congress to vote against the sub-Treasury. The votes stood, 23 to 16. A dreadful Earthquake occurred at the Island of Martinique on the 18th ult. The town of Port Royal was almost entirely demolished. It was supposed that 800 persons had been buried under the ruins; the bodies of 523 of whom had been taken out, and excavations were still going on at the date of the last accounts. The town of St. Pierre did not suffer so much; though much waste, houses prostrated, and families buried in the ruins. The shock lasted about five minutes.—*Fay. Obs.*

Legislation.—The Senate of this State, after a discussion of five hours, on the 21st ult. passed resolutions by a vote of 9 to 5, against Executive discretion in the control of the revenue—in favor of receiving convertible notes as well as gold and silver in payment of the dues to the Government—in favor of banks—against sub-Treasury, and in favor of a National Bank, and requesting their Senators and Representatives in Congress to carry out these principles.

Hostilities have been terminated between France and Mexico. Through the intervention and mediation of Admiral Dupue, commanding the British fleet on the Mexican coast, terms of accommodation have been mutually agreed on by the belligerents, and hostilities had ceased.

Who are the forces?—Ezekiel Williams, lately re-elected to the U. S. Senate by the free-soil Legislators of Maine, aided (says the Vergennes Vermontian) in burning President Madison in effigy in the streets of Augusta.

Heart of Oak.—One of the piles used in the foundation of the old bridge at Lancaster, England, was taken up a short time since, and found to be "as sound as an ax," although it must have been under water at least 900 years.

A young lady attending boarding school at Albany suddenly expired a few days since while performing on a piano forte. The last note of the melody had scarcely ceased vibrating when her spirit fled.

Report of the Board of Trustees of Davidson College.

On the 20th and 21st ultimo, the Trustees attended the fourth annual examination of the students of Davidson College. There are now in the College proper three classes. These classes, together with those in the Preparatory Department, acquitted themselves greatly to the satisfaction of the Trustees, and in such a manner as to evince laudable diligence, both on their own part, and that of their teachers. On Wednesday evening there was in the College Chapel an exhibition of speaking, both selected, and original composition, together with a debate on the question, "Ought foreign immigration into this country to be restricted?" The performance in these exercises consisted of an equal number of members chosen from each of the two Literary Societies. The Trustees feel that it will be doing only justice to say that these performances would have done honor to any College in the land.

The fifth Session of the College will commence on the first Monday in March next. Those students who wish to secure rooms should be at the College at the latest, on the second day.

The terms are: Tuition \$15 per session; Board \$7 per month.

The same allowance is made for labor as heretofore, namely: For the first Class \$15; for the second \$12; and for the third \$9, by the session.

Washing can be obtained at \$1 per month. The rooms have thus far been furnished by the benevolent ladies of the several congregations engaged in the patronage of the College. The furniture thus supplied, the students will use free of expense. Rooms not already furnished must be furnished by the occupants. With regard to the furnished rooms preference will invariably be given to former occupants over new students.

The following will be the studies for the various Classes during the next session. Freshman Class: complete Greek; Major and enter upon the first volume of Major; complete Sallust and commence Cicero; Algebra together with Geometry.

Sophomore Class: first volume of Major, and Cicero completed; Algebra and Geometry also completed.

Junior Class: second volume of Major, Horace, and Natural Philosophy and Chemistry.

Pupils may enter the Preparatory Department at any stage.

The Trustees feel warranted in saying that next Session will commence with several advantages not enjoyed heretofore: The Chapel and Lecture room are completed; a Chemical and Philosophical apparatus sufficient to make all necessary experiments in those sciences has been obtained; and in addition to the above, the Legislature of North Carolina at its late session granted to the Institution a charter conferring on it all the privileges usually given to Colleges.

The Trustees would further respectfully request of the friends of this Institution a continuance of their prayers and their patronage until it shall be placed on a broad and permanent basis.

JOHN ROBINSON, President of the Board of Trustees.

Mr. Holton: By publishing the following hints you will observe the interest of the Church.

1st. By continuing delinquent members in the Church we undervalue her privileges. In the Church we look for examples of piety and godly conversation and we expect her members to lead a holy life. But when this expectation is disappointed and we find in her bosom those who voluntarily deprive themselves of her privileges, we that the reputation of the Church is corrupt, or have gained abroad will limit or influence in the world. The standard of Christianity will be lowered, and there will be but a little difference seen between those who are in the Church and those who are out of it. Thus we perceive the evils resulting from a lax administration of Church government.

2d. Thus we see that the influence of delinquent persons in the Church is corrupting to the whole body. A spiritual declension who certain diseases are contagious. For in this way young converts and those not fully established in their minds are liable to be led astray. How often does Christianity receive a deadly stab from its votaries.

3d. Delinquent members are a dead weight upon the Church and tend much, very much, to retard her operations. For how often, you how true, such members sustain no part of the burden and too frequently the strength of others are exhausted in sustaining them. Thus the energies and efforts of the active, are wasted in fruitless attempts on those who are no use to the Church, and the Church no use to them.

4th. Delinquent members are easily dissatisfied. By habitually neglecting the means of Grace, their affections by degrees are alienated from the Church and upon the most trifling pretence are prepared to array themselves against her authorities? and while the Church is suffering all these and much worse evils, the delinquent individual gains not a single advantage. Then so good reason, therefore, can be assigned, why such persons should be continued in the Church. Why not lop of the withering branches? why not prune the phyllophary? Let the Church be purified, and if

we cannot present to the world our Numbers let us at least show them a Holy Church. Let the Church commence her march to day and onward let her march: and although such a Church would make but a small beginning, yet every step of her progress would increase her numbers and extend her influence until she would become the "light of the world." "A city on a hill." Then let us be up and doing—let each individual member act his part—let those who rule, act with an eye single to the glory of God and by personal instruction reclaim the guilty; and let none neglect the means of Grace. Let all Christians act by faith in Christ—by united efforts—by prayer and supplication—by plain preaching of Gospel truth—by continued steadfastness in the Apostolic Doctrine—by steadfastness in Christian fellowship—by abounding in liberality and in a word by attending all the instructions of the Church, and a continuance in prayer and fervent supplication for the prosperity of our Zion. Finally if this method was adopted by the whole Church, can there be any doubt but the world would soon be brought under the influence of the Gospel.

DISCIPULUS. A Clerk in the Land office in Washington, in a letter which is published, says:—"I deem it necessary to inform you that before I was appointed to the Land Office, I was required by the Commissioners to satisfy him as to my political opinions, which I did in a letter from one of the oldest and most respectable of our citizens."

And this is done in a free republican Country! Before a man can obtain a petty office, he is required to satisfy those in authority, as to his political "opinions." Is not this discreditable to the nation? When will there be an end of such miserable rascally?—*Alta. Gas.*

A Temperance law in Mississippi.—Gen. Poote has introduced into the Legislature of Mississippi, a law more severe against spirituous liquors than that of Massachusetts. This is striking at the root of the Bowle knife atrocities. It prevents the sale of under a gallon, and at the place where sold subjects tavern keepers to penalties and securities of \$10,000, &c.

MARRIED. On the 14th instant, by the Rev. Samuel Williamson, Col. AUGUSTUS ALEXANDER to Miss RALLY GLASS, both of this country. Two hearts as one, some time ago, Glad with crystal! they did forego Frowns of fortune—the child of woe. And why, wherefore? It would be so. [Communicated.]

The Presbytery of Concord WILL meet at Sugar Creek Church on the second Friday (the 8th day) of March, at 11 o'clock, A. M. Feb. 18, 1839.

COACH MANUFACTORY. THE subscribers respectfully inform the citizens of Mecklenburg county and the surrounding country, that they have associated themselves together under the firm of OVERMAN & CRITTENDEN, for the purpose of carrying on the Coach Manufacturing Business in all its various branches. Having by long experience acquired a competent knowledge of the above business, they hope by personal and assiduous attention to the same, to merit the patronage of the public. One of the subscribers has been engaged in one of the most approved Coach Factories at the North for the last fifteen years, and from his thorough knowledge of the business, he feels justified in stating, that work made at this establishment shall not be surpassed, either for durability or style, by any finished in the Southern country.

For work done, there will be stated prices, from which they will be no deviation. ORDERS from a distance will meet with prompt attention.

REPAIRING done with neatness and despatch. CHARLES OVERMAN, CARTER CRITTENDEN. 438/

50,000 genuine Merus Multicaulis for Sale. THE subscriber is now prepared to make contracts for the delivery of the valuable tree (for feeding the silk worm) in the fall. As there has been and still will be many frauds practiced upon the unsuspecting, the subscriber warrants those now offered to be of the genuine kind, his original stock was obtained from Gideon B. Smith, of Baltimore, nine years ago and was a part of the tree that gentleman has spoken often about in his writings, being the first ever brought to the United States. The tree has been growing in an exposed situation since first obtained, and being now acclimated is preferable to those lately introduced into the country. It will also be cultivated by myself the present year and every care will be taken to render the tree good, and every necessary instruction given to purchasers upon the cultivation of the same. As the Tree is in great demand and the season about to close for obtaining it this year, those wishing to purchase would do well to speak in time, and that there may be no disappointment a regular list will be kept and this advertisement discontinued as soon as the number above named is taken up. The subscriber will also make engagements for a few thousand SILK WORM EGGS of the most approved kind now fed. The worms will be fed exclusively upon the Merus Multicaulis. All communications by mail must be paid for, and all orders must be accompanied by cash.

Feb. 20, 1839. J. P. FRITCHARD. 438/

N. B. Persons are invited to call and see the while growing and judge for themselves.

Archy Tenson WILL stand near Beattie Ford and in Charlotte, during the coming Season. Particulars next week.

EDUCATION.

THE Summer Session of Mrs. J. A. Campbell's Female Seminary will commence on the 1st of July. Mrs. Campbell's Seminary has most grateful acknowledgments to the public for the patronage she has received, and desires her patrons that no student shall be wanting on her part to merit a continuance of the Seminary will be received at any time during the session, and charged only from the time of admission. Instructions will be given in all of the higher branches of Education, while at the same time the most unreserved attention will be given to the elementary studies, especially Reading, Spelling, and Writing. Pupils are daily invited to the Seminary and progress of their children. Mrs. C. hopes that those persons who may think proper to place their children under her care will do so with these daily lessons and advice the children of the Seminary will be a strict adherence to the Seminary of the Seminary. Seminary has long proved that where the parent is guided by the Seminary the improvement of the child has been considerably enhanced.

A Lady is expected from the North to attend to the French and Music Departments; she will be on as soon as the necessary arrangements are made. Mrs. C. will devote herself exclusively to the English branches, and calculate by the Winter Session to be prepared to accommodate a new young lady with board. At present, no comfortable accommodations can be provided in private families in town on reasonable terms.

Terms for Tuition per Session. For Spelling, Reading, Writing, &c. \$3 00. For French and Music \$5 00. For the above with the Elements of History and English Grammar \$7 50. The higher English Branches \$10 00. French Language \$5 00. Music \$3 00. Feb. 20, 1839. 438/

Italian Spring Wheat. A FEW bushels of the above Wheat can be had at \$1 50 per bushel, by calling at the subscriber's house. W. B. ALEXANDER. Feb. 17, 1839. 438/

Last Notice. THOSE who have not settled their final and other accounts with the subscriber, are informed that he has come to the determination to leave his Books and other Papers arranged, if possible, by the 1st or 15th of March next, as no further indulgence can be given. N. B. I hope none of my neighbors will take the hint before they get the check on the abovesaid. HARRIS CAMPBELL. Feb. 18, 1839. 438/

NOTICE. ALL persons indebted to the subscriber for BEEF purchased in 1837 and 1838, are requested to come forward and settle by Cash or Note. Those who do not avail themselves of this notice, will have to settle with an officer.

The subscriber still has a supply of good salted BEEF with which he will supply the citizens of Charlotte, Albemarle, MOUNTAIN, VIAL and FORE. He may either be found in Charlotte or at his plantation, 4 miles from Charlotte. THOMAS GOODLAKE. Feb. 15, 1839. 440

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, MECKLENBURG COUNTY. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Term, 1839.

Jos. H. Wilson, Esquire of W. Morrison, dec'd. Original Attachment.

Levied in the hands of Joshua D. Boyd and him summoned as Garnishes.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant is not a resident of this State, Ordered therefore, that publication be made six weeks in the Charlotte Journal, that unless said defendant shall appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for said county, at the Court House in Charlotte, on the 4th Monday in April next, and then and there plead or reply, judgment by default will be entered against him.

Witness, Braly Oatis, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the 4th Monday in January, A. D. 1839. B. OATES, C. C. C. 443

McDUFF WILL stand the coming Season at Concord on Monday and Tuesday in each week; and a part of his time in the Haverhill neighborhood. Fridays and Saturdays in Charlotte, and will be let to Mares at \$15 the Season, if paid in the Season, if not paid in the Season \$18; and \$25 to ensure a Mare to be with foal, to be due as soon as the fact is discovered—parting with the Mare forfeits the insurance—\$5 cents to the Groom in every instance. Care taken to prevent accidents but no liability for any that may happen. McDuff will be regular at his stands public days and high waters excepted. Season to commence the 1st of March and end the 1st of July. W. M. P. JOHNSON. Feb. 19, 1839. 438/

The Thorough Bred Horse SWEEPER, shown at his stand, and will be shown to any person who may call to see him in the coming Season. For further particulars, see handbill. JAMES C. HARRIS. Feb. 18, 1839. 441/

\$50 Reward. RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the 18th instant, near Unionville, S. C., a Negro Male, of black complexion, about six ft. high, and about 30 or 40 years of age. He has in his possession, which he stole, two hundred and ten dollars—about eighty dollars was in Gold and the balance in Silver and notes. The above reward will be paid to any one who may apprehend and deliver said boy to H. B. Williams, Postmaster, Charlotte, N. C., or confine him in jail to that I can get him again. W. M. G. NEWBELL. Feb. 19, 1839. 439/

POETRY.

LAUGH, LADY, LAUGH.
Laugh, lady, laugh,
There's no evil to weeping;
Grief was never made
To be in heavy's keeping.
Tears are of a dream,
When pleasure has decayed;
Smiles, like rays of light,
O'er sunny waters play.
Laugh, lady, laugh.

Sing, lady, sing.
There is a charm in singing
When melody is sweet;
Upon the air is floating
Sweet sounds have often won
More than the fairest face;
And harp have ever been
The plaything of the queen.
Sing, lady, sing.

Love, lady, love.
There's always joy in loving,
But not when you find
That you are in love;
For when the summer has
Taken wing, then beauty's bowers,
He knows not which to choose
Amongst many flowers.
Love, lady, love.

THE WARRIOR'S WREATH.
The warrior's wreath—its dark green leaves
Are twisted around a lofty brow;
The laurel crown which glory wears,
Is earned by valiant victory;
His dark eyes gleam with brighter light;
His cheek is flushed with happy blood;
To tell how oft he fought and bled.

But he that wears a crown
A blood red stain on his brow;
A stain which tells of death and pain;
Of ruin, war, and human grief;
Of cities razed; of shattered fane;
Of desolation, rage and wiles;
Of prostrate throngs; of kings in chains;
And yet, behold! the warrior smiles!

The Good Samaritan.

CONTRAST.—All nations, from the remotest ages, have had ships, but Columbus only found out the way to America. Before the time of the great Spanish navigator, people were only enabled to paddle about the shores. Just as with the Life Medicines. It is but two short years since I first ventured upon an unknown ocean, and I have discovered the precious object I was in search of—**HEALTH.** Vegetable medicines were indeed known when I commenced my search, but their use was not. By the use of them, I have not only gained from the departed invalid, to the hale, hearty and active man of business, but, comparatively speaking, I have regained my youth. I can thus, with confidence in my own experience, advise with my fellow-citizens. Does the reader want proof that the **VEGETABLE LIFE MEDICINES** are suitable to his own case? I have on file at my office, 367 Broadway, hundreds of letters from some of the most respectable citizens of this my native land, voluntarily offered in testimony of the virtues of a **GOOD VEGETABLE MEDICINE.**

Persons whose constitutions have been nearly ruined by the "all-infallible" mineral preparations of the day, will bear me witness, that the Life Medicines, and such only, are the true course to permanent good health. **JOHN MOFFAT.**

GENERAL REMARKS RELATIVE TO MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS & PHENIX BITTERS.

These medicines have long been known and appreciated, for their extraordinary and immediate powers of restoring perfect health to persons suffering under nearly every kind of disease to which the human frame is liable.

In many hundreds of certificated instances, they have ever restored sufferers from the very verge of an untimely grave, after all the deceptive nostrums of the day had utterly failed; and to many thousands they have permanently secured that uniform enjoyment of health, without which life itself is but a partial blessing. So great, indeed, has their efficacy invariably and infallibly proved, that it has appeared scarcely less than miraculous to those who were unacquainted with the beautifully philosophical principles upon which they are compounded, and upon which they consequently act. It was to their manifest and recombination in purifying the springs and channels of life, and ending them with renewed tone and vigor, that they were indebted for their cure, which was bestowed upon them at the spontaneous request of several individuals whose lives they had obviously saved.

The proprietor rejoices in the opportunity afforded by the universal diffusion of the daily press, for placing his **VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS** within the knowledge and reach of every individual in the community. Unlike the host of pernicious quackeries, which boast of vegetable ingredients, the Life Pills are purely and solely vegetable, and contain neither Mercury, Arsenic, or any other mineral, in any form whatever. They are entirely composed of extracts from rare and powerful plants, the virtues of which, though long known to several Indian tribes, and recently to some eminent pharmaceutical chemists, are altogether unknown to the ignorant pretenders to medical science; and were never before administered to so happily efficacious a combination.

Their first operation is to loosen from the coats of the stomach and bowels, the various impurities and crudities constantly settling around them; and to remove the hardened feces which collect in the convolutions of the small intestines. Other medicines only partially cleanse these, and leave the collected masses behind, as to produce habitual constipation, with all its train of evils, or sudden diarrhea, with its imminent dangers. This fact is well known to all regular anatomists, who examine the human bowels after death; and hence the propriety of these well informed men against the quack medicines of the day. The second effect of the **VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS** is to cleanse the kidneys and the bladder, and by this means, the liver and the lungs, the healthful action of which entirely depends upon the regularity of the urinary organs. The blood, which takes its red color from the vessels of the liver and the lungs before it passes to the heart, being thus purified by them, and nourished by food coming from a clean stomach, moves freely through the veins, sends every part of the body, and triumphantly overcomes the causes of disease, to the blooming cheek.

The following are among the numerous varieties of human diseases to which the Vegetable Life Pills are well known to be infallible.

DYSPEPSIA.—Is thoroughly cleansed the first and second stomachs, and creates a flow of pure healthy bile, instead of the stale and acrid and inflammatory, palpitation of the heart, Loss of Appetite, Heartburn and Headache, Restlessness, Stomachic, Anxiety, Languor and Melancholy, which are the general symptoms of Dyspepsia, will vanish, as a natural consequence of its cure. Constipation, by cleansing the whole length of the intestine with a mild purgative, and without violence; all violent purges leave the bowels active within two days. Diarrhea and Cholera, by removing

the sharp acrid fluids by which their complaints are occasioned, and by promoting the salutary secretion of the mucous membrane. *Power of all kinds, by restoring the blood to a regular circulation, through the process of perspiration in some cases, and the thorough solution of all intestinal obstructions in others.* The **LIFE PILLS** have been known to cure Rheumatism permanently in three weeks, and Gout in half that time, by removing local inflammation from the muscles and ligaments of the joints. *Dropsies of all kinds, by freeing and strengthening the kidneys and bladder they operate most delightfully on these important organs, and hence have ever been found a certain remedy for the worst cases of Dropsy.* Also Worms, by discharging from the bowels of the bowels the slimy matter to which these creatures adhere; *Ascites and Consumption, by relieving the air vessels of the lungs from the mucus, which even slight colds will occasion, which if not removed becomes hardened, and produces those dreadful diseases—Scurvy, Ulcers and Incurable Sores, by the perfect purity which these Life Pills give to the blood, and all the humors; Scabetic Eruptions and Skin Complaints, by their purgative effect upon the fluids that feed the skin, the morbid state of which occasions all Eruptive complaints, Scall, Clouds, and other disagreeable Complexions.* The use of these Pills for a very short time, will effect an entire cure of Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, and a striking improvement in the *Clearness of the skin.* *Common Colds and Influenza, will always be cured by one dose, or by two even in the worst cases.* *Fever*—as a remedy for this most distressing and obdurate malarious, the Vegetable Life Pills deserve a distinct and emphatic recommendation. It is well known to hundreds in this city, that the Proprietor of these invaluable Pills, was himself afflicted with this complaint for upwards of thirty-five years, and that he tried in vain every remedy prescribed within the whole compass of the Materia Medica. He, however, at length, tried the medicine which he now offers to the public, and he was cured in a very short time, after his recovery had been pronounced not only improbable, but absolutely impossible by any human means.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—The proprietor of the **VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS** does not follow the base and mercenary practice of the quacks of the day, in advising persons to take his Pills in large quantities. No good medicine can possibly be so required. These Pills are to be taken at bed time every night, for a week or fortnight, according to the permanency of the disease. The usual dose is from 2 to 5, according to the constitution of the person. Very delicate persons should begin with but two, and increase as the nature of the case may require; those more robust, or of very active habit, may begin with 3, and increase to 4, or even 5 Pills, and they will effect a sufficiently happy change to guide the patient in their further use. These Pills sometimes occasion sickness and vomiting, though very seldom, unless the stomach is very full; this, however, may be considered a favorable symptom, as the patient will find himself at once relieved, and by perseverance will soon recover. They usually operate within 10 or 12 hours, and never give pain, unless the bowels are much encumbered. They may be taken by the most delicate females under any circumstances. It is, however, recommended, that those in later periods of pregnancy should take but one at a time, and thus continue to keep the bowels open; and even two may be taken where the patient is very constipated. One pill is a solution of two table spoons full of water, may be given to an infant in the following doses—a tea spoon full every two hours till it operates; for a child from one to five years of age, half a pill—and from five to ten, one pill.

THE PHENIX BITTERS, are so called, because they possess the power of restoring the waning embers of health, to a glowing vigor throughout the constitution, or the Phoenix is said to be restored to life from the ashes of its own dissolution. The Phoenix Bitters are entirely vegetable, composed of roots found only in certain parts of the western country, which will infallibly cure **FEVERS AND AGUES** of all kinds; will never fail to eradicate entirely all the effects of Mercury, infinitely sooner than the most powerful preparations of Sarsaparilla, and will immediately cure the determination of **BLOOD TO THE HEAD**; never fail in the sickness incident to young females; and will be found a certain remedy in all cases of nervous debility and weakness of the most impaired constitutions. As a remedy for Chronic and Inflammatory Rheumatism, the efficacy of the Phoenix Bitters will be demonstrated by the use of a single bottle. The usual dose of these Bitters is half a wine glass full, in water or wine, and this quantity may be taken two or three times a day, about half an hour before meals, or a less quantity may be taken at all times. To those who are afflicted with indigestion after meals, these Bitters will prove invaluable, as they very greatly increase the action of the principal viscera, help them to perform their functions, and enable the stomach to discharge into the bowels whatever is offensive. This indigestion is easily and speedily removed, appetite restored, and the mouths of the absorbent vessels being cleansed, nutrition is facilitated, and strength of body and energy of mind are the happy results. For further particulars of **MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS**, apply at Mr. Moffat's office, No. 267 Broadway, New York, where the Pills can be obtained for 25 cents, 50 cents, or \$1 per box; and the Bitters for \$1 or \$2 per bottle. *See numerous certificates of the wonderful efficacy of both, may be there inspected.*

In some obstinate and complicated cases of chronic and inflammatory Rheumatism, Liver Complaints, Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, and all the diseases of long standing, it may be found necessary to take both the Life Pills and Phoenix Bitters, in the doses here recommended.

N. B.—These Pills and the Bitters will get all mercury out of the system infinitely faster than the best preparations of Sarsaparilla, and are a certain remedy for the rushing of blood to the head, or all violent headaches, the deafness, &c.—All persons who are predisposed to epilepsy, palsy, or should never be without the Life Pills or the Bitters, for one dose in time will save life. They equalize the circulation of the blood, draw all poisons from the head, restore perspiration, and throw off every impurity by the pores of the skin.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Persons using the Life Medicines, are advised to take the Pills at night, in sufficient quantities to operate two or three times on the bowels in the course of the next day. Also, take a tablespoonful of the Bitters half an hour before each meal. For those of a delicate or enfeebled Constitution, half the quantity may be sufficient.

For further particulars of the above Medicine see Moffat's Good Samaritan, a copy of which accompanies the medicine. A copy may also be had on application at the Printing Office in Charlotte, where the Medicine is for sale.

Prepared and sold by William B. Moffat, 267 Broadway, New York. A liberal deduction made to those who purchase to sell again. Letters post paid, will receive immediate attention.

T. J. HOLTON, Agent.

Trust Sale.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust, to be executed by Farnell Thompson, for purposes therein mentioned, I will expose to sale in the town of Charlotte, on Thursday, the 29th instant, a number of

Valuable Town Lots, NEGROES,
Household and Kitchen Furniture,
Cooks, Hags, &c.

with many other articles. Terms made known on day of sale—and sale to continue from day to day until all is sold.

J. D. ROYD, Trustee.
Feb. 11, 1839. 4338

The Thorough-bred Horse, FRANKLIN,

Will stand the ensuing season, part of his time to Charlotte and the remainder to other sections of this country. Persons wishing to raise fine Horses would do well to examine this Horse. For particulars hereafter.

J. W. SIMMONS, W. C. NEELY.
Feb. 11, 1839. 4379

NOTICE.
THE firm of Cross & Bramley was dissolved by mutual consent on the 25th of January, 1839. All those having claims against said firm are requested to present their accounts for settlement.

G. CROSS, R. H. BRAWLEY.
Having sold my interest in said firm to W. S. Norment and R. H. Brawley, all those indebted to the firm of Cross & Bramley will make payment to Norment & Brawley; and all those indebted to me individually are requested to settle immediately.

G. CROSS.
Feb. 5, 1839. 4330

Dr. Wm. P. Jennings

HAVING returned to Charlotte, to resume his services to those who feel disposed to patronize him. He may always be found at his office, opposite the tavern formerly occupied by Capt. Jas. H. Neely, except when engaged.

Jan. 25, 1839. 4337

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having been appointed Guardian to William Lorenzo Alexander, of the last Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, for Mecklenburg County, requests all persons having claims against the said Alexander to present them to the subscriber immediately; and this is to notify all persons not to trade with the said Alexander, as no contracts made, or debts contracted by him after this date, without my consent, will be allowed.

JOB. M'GINNIS, Guardian.
Feb. 1, 1839. 4336

A NEW GARRAGE SHOP.

THE subscriber, being under the necessity of going into business of his own, respectfully informs the citizens of Charlotte and its vicinity, that he has retired of the Shop, belonging to Miles Hill, where he is prepared to receive all ORDERS for work in his line. His attention will be turned principally to **YANKEE AND FANCY WAGONS, HUGGIES AND SULKIES.**

Being one of Capt. Deight's main hands in the above business for three years, he flatters himself that he can please any who may give him a call. He intends to use the very best of Oak Timber, which he considers much better than Ash for wagons. Gentlemen can call and be their own judges.

REPAIRING done with neatness and despatch, and on reasonable terms.
WILLIAM L. MITCHELL.
Jan. 30, 1839. 4334

For Sale.

A TRACT of LAND situated in Mecklenburg County, adjoining the lands of Davidson College, containing about two hundred acres. For further particulars, apply to **CHARLES OWENS.**
Charlotte, N.C.
4335

Important Information.

To those suffering with Cholera, Malaria, Diarrhea, Summer Complaints, Colic, Cramps & Spasms. The utility of R. S. BERNARD'S Remedy for Cholera has been proved. Experience, the only source of Medical Knowledge, as on all other kinds of knowledge, has effectually established that the judicious application of the Remedy, its admirable adaptation to the various indications which occur in the course of these diseases of the stomach, liver and bowels, usually designated as Cholera complaints, led the Proprietor to anticipate from the first of all experience, however, that of men competent to discriminate separately and to decide justly upon the effects of a medicine, must be the best; and with such in its favor, even the most fastidious in these matters, must lay aside these prejudices.

The indications of cure are—to tranquilize the stomach and bowels; to relieve the excessive pulsation and burning; to stay the increased irritability of the intestines, by giving rise to increased peristaltic motion; to relieve that rheumatic state of the bowels which is often the attendant of chronic cases; sometimes accompanied with inflammation and obstruction; to overcome the spasms; equalize the circulation, and restore warmth to the surface; remove congestion of the internal organs; and to relieve the morbid irritability of the brain and nervous system—all of which has been effected by the use of Bernard's Remedy for Cholera; certificates of which have been given at various times of the efficacy in cases widely different in their origin and progress of each other.

Look to the Certificates and directions which accompany each bottle, they are the best evidence that can be given. For sale by Williams & Boyd.

Wrapping Paper.

Is kept for sale at Wm. Carson's Store, on reasonable terms.
Oct. 3, 1837. 437

WARRANTEE DEEDS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

DISSOLUTION.

THE Partnership heretofore existing under the Firm of A. & W. Alexander, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The subscribers (and their sincere thanks to their friends and customers for the liberal encouragement which they have received, and would remind them that as the new year commences the business of the last year should be settled as soon as possible, and we hope our friends who have accounts will call and settle them either by Cash or Note, without further notice.

ADAM ALEXANDER, WILLIAM ALEXANDER.
Charlotte, Jan. 1, 1839. 4317

N. B. The Business will hereafter be conducted under the Firm of Alexander & Brothers at the old stand, one door south of the Post Office, where they intend to keep a good stock of

GOODS,

and will sell on the most reasonable terms.
ADAM ALEXANDER, WILLIAM ALEXANDER, C. T. ALEXANDER.
Jan. 1, 1839. 4316

New Goods! New Goods!!

THE subscribers are now receiving a fresh supply of Goods, consisting of a very variety of

DRY GOODS, Hardware, Queensware, GROCERIES, &c. &c.

all of which are offered to purchasers upon terms the most accommodating. Those who intend to pay CASH will find it greatly to their interest to call and examine—more than an ordinary difference is now made between CASH & CREDIT. We have a number of debts due us, contracted in 1837—it is expected of all such, that payment be made forthwith. Interest will positively be charged on all accounts over 12 months' standing, and collections made without reserve after the 1st of January next.

TAYLOR & CHAFFIN.
Charlotte, Oct. 31, 1838. 4327

Watches, Jewelry, &c.

THOMAS TROTTER
WOULD respectfully inform the public, that he has purchased the entire interest of the concern of Trotter & Alexander, and invites those who have Goods or Work

in his line to give him a call. *See a first rate assortment of all kinds of Watch materials on hand.*
Old Gold and Silver taken in exchange for Goods at Cash Price.
No. 26. 4377

A NEW COACH & GIG SHOP.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of Charlotte and the surrounding country, that he has taken the old stand, formerly occupied by Capt. Thos. Dwight, and is now prepared to carry on the **Coach Making** in its various branches. Having purchased a stock of good materials, seasoned lumber, &c., and having had long experience in the business, he flatters himself that he will be able to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage. Every effort on his part shall be used in trying to make his work equal, if not surpass, any made in this section of country.

REPAIRING done with neatness and despatch. Also all kinds of Smith work.
CHARLES OVERMAN.
April 10, 1839. 4376

JUST PRINTED, a supply of blank NOTES.

The Market.

FAYETTEVILLE—JANUARY 30.

Brandy, French	41	F. V. 45
do Apple	10	10
do Raisins	11	10
do Sugar	25	25
do Coffee	12	12
do Tea	12	12
do Butter	12	12
do Eggs	12	12
do Flour	12	12
do Corn	12	12
do Wheat	12	12
do Oats	12	12
do Hay	12	12
do Straw	12	12
do Wood	12	12
do Lumber	12	12
do Iron	12	12
do Steel	12	12
do Glass	12	12
do Paper	12	12
do Soap	12	12
do Candles	12	12
do Oil	12	12
do Vinegar	12	12
do Mustard	12	12
do Pickles	12	12
do Spices	12	12
do Herbs	12	12
do Fruits	12	12
do Vegetables	12	12
do Nuts	12	12
do Seeds	12	12
do Beans	12	12
do Peas	12	12
do Lentils	12	12
do Chickpeas	12	12
do Mung Beans	12	12
do Kidney Beans	12	12
do Navy Beans	12	12
do Pigeon Peas	12	12
do Black-eyed Peas	12	12
do Cowpeas	12	12
do Broad Beans	12	12
do Fava Beans	12	12
do Vetches	12	12
do Lupines	12	12
do Peasants	12	12
do Beans	12	12
do Peas	12	12
do Lentils	12	12
do Chickpeas	12	12
do Mung Beans	12	12
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